

FIG.1  
PRIOR ART

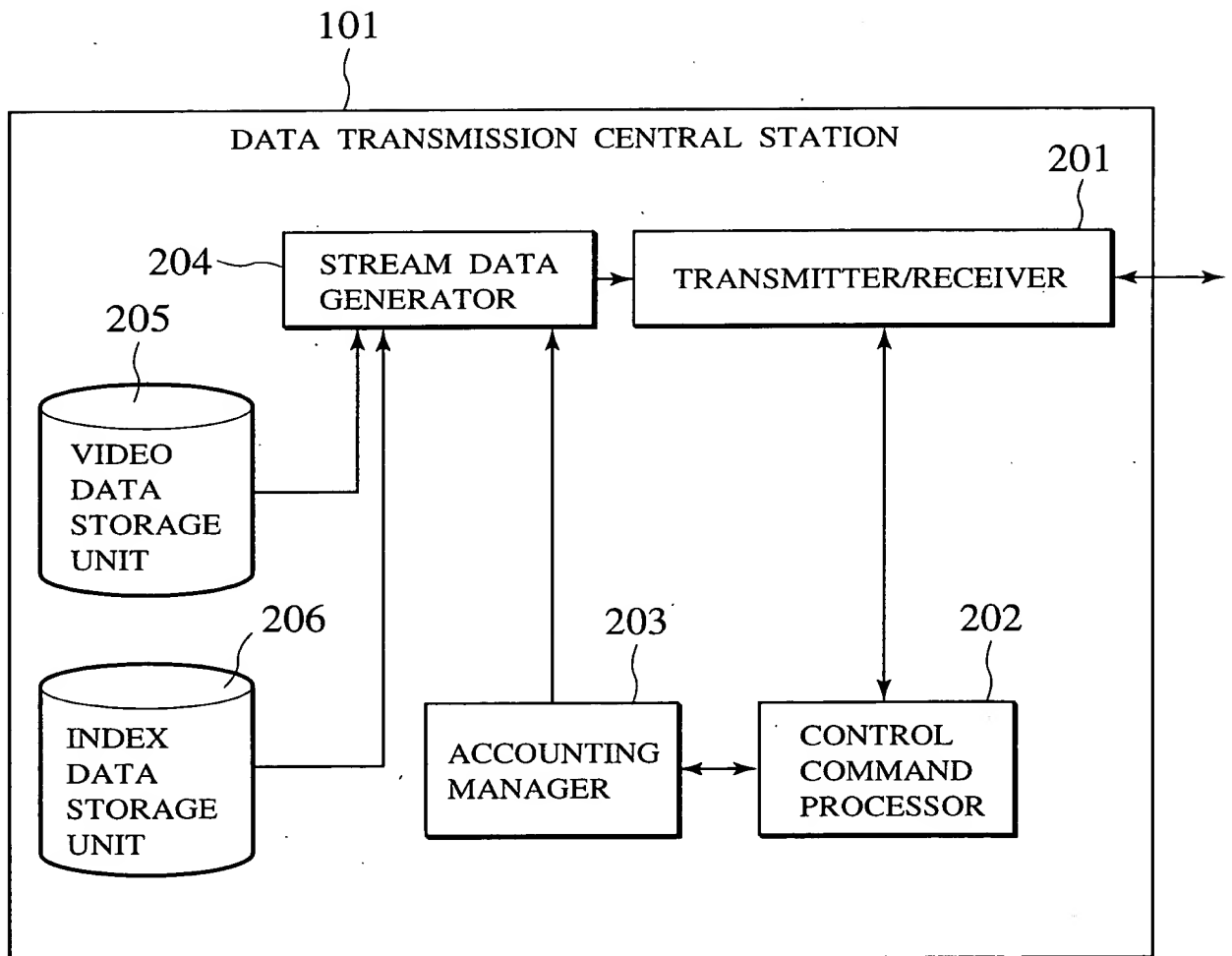
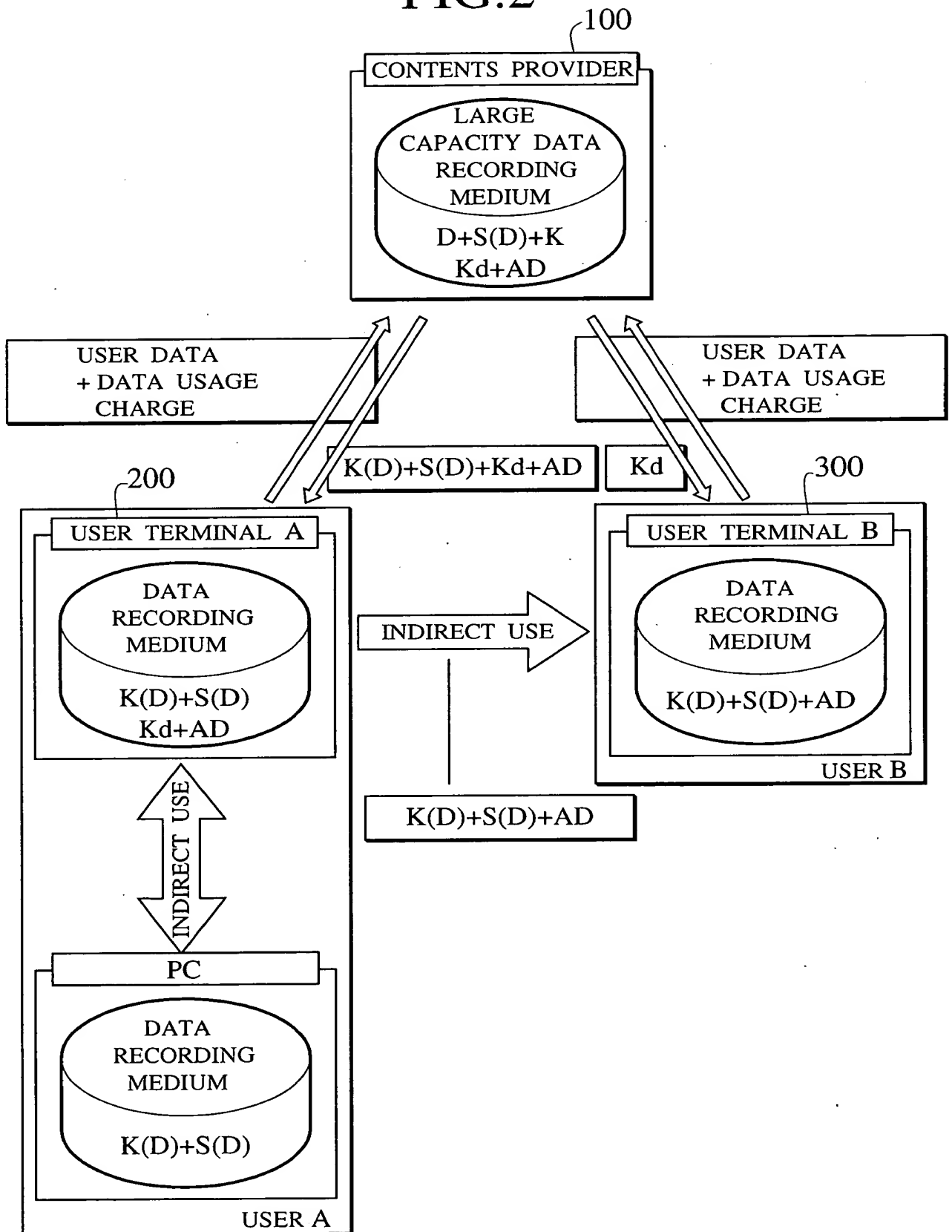


FIG.2





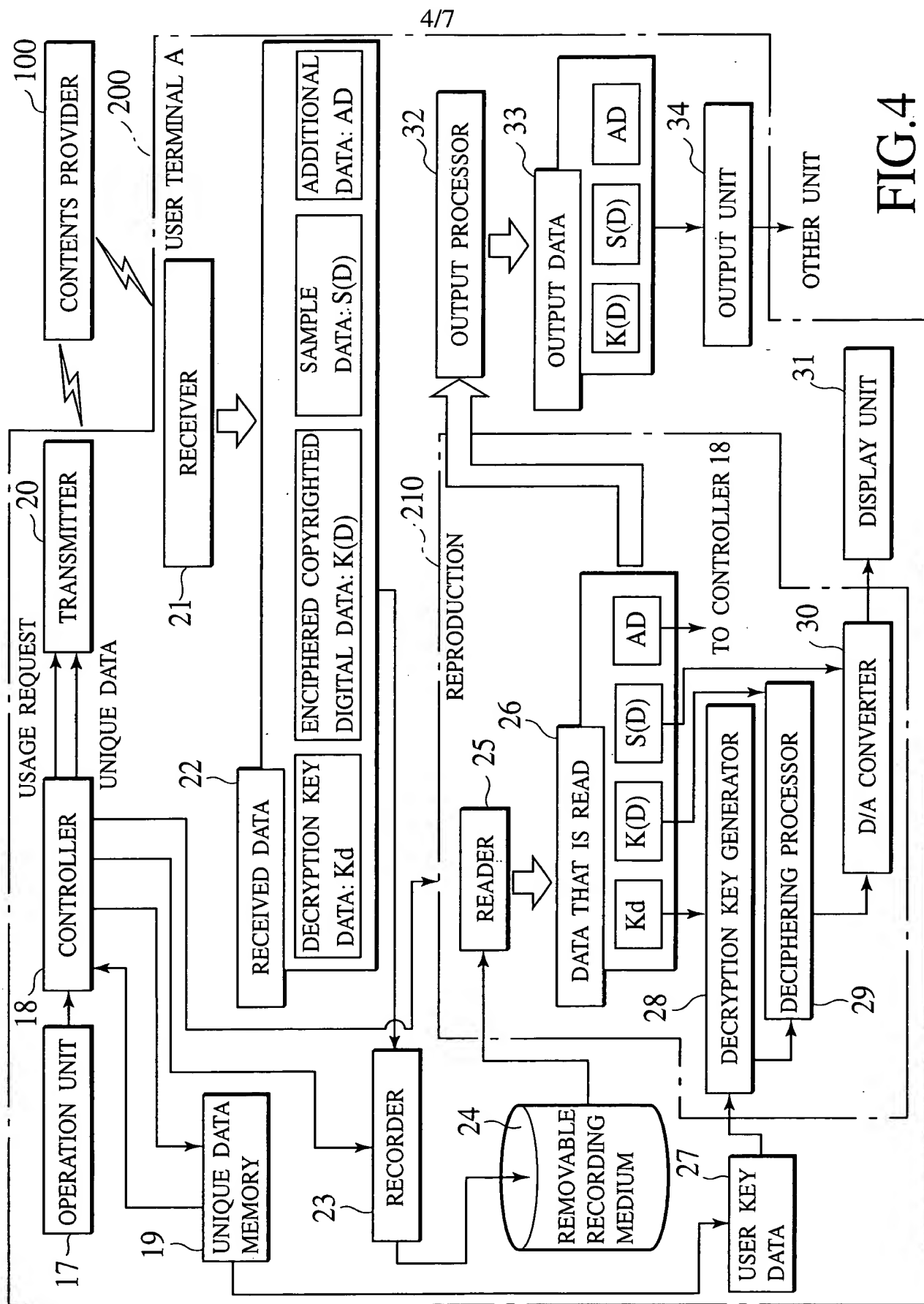


FIG.4

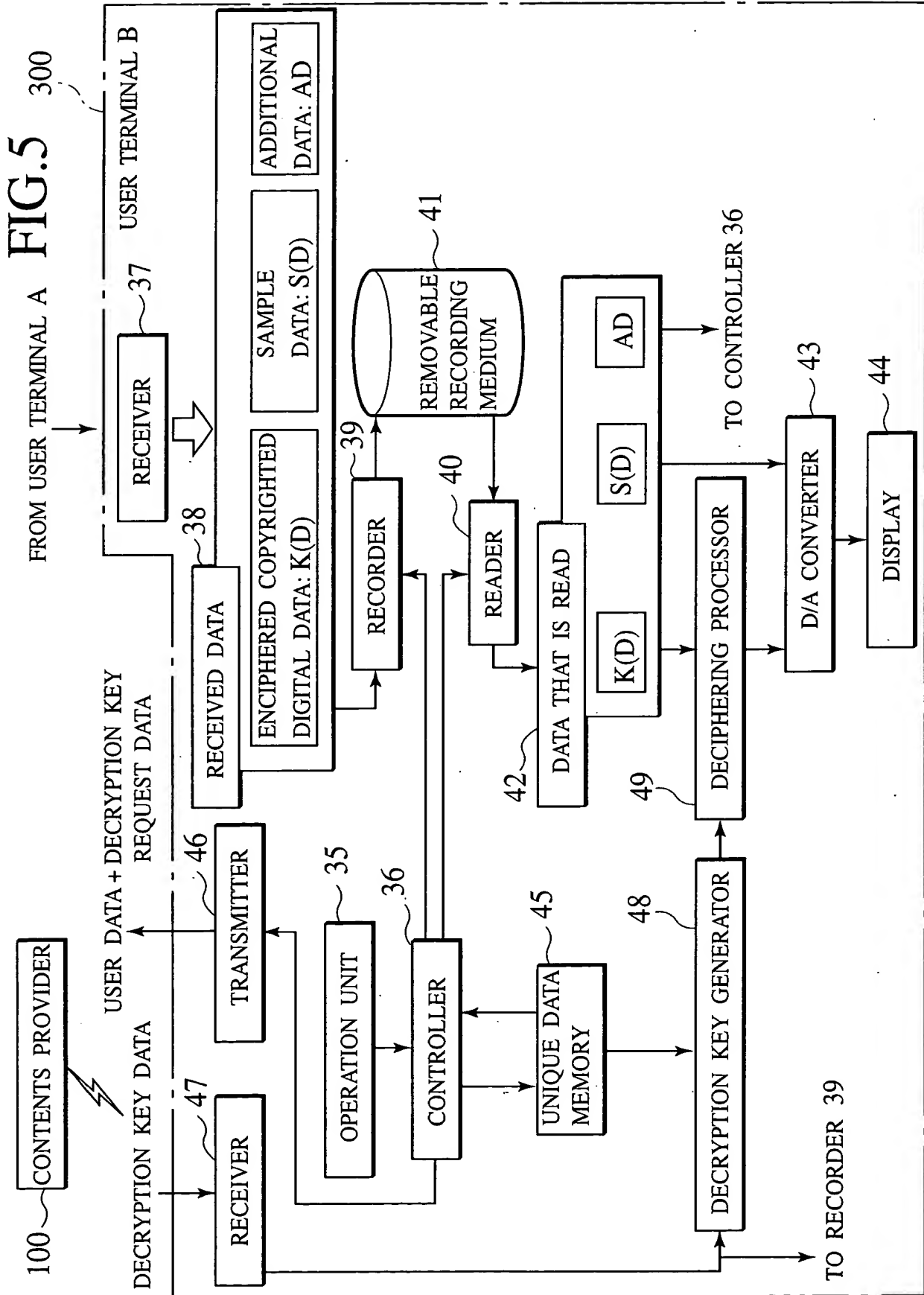


FIG. 5

300

Figure 1 consists of 12 histograms arranged in a single column. Each histogram represents the distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the vector  $x$  for a specific value of  $n$ . The x-axis for all histograms is labeled 'x' and ranges from 0 to 120. The y-axis is labeled 'count' and ranges from 0 to 100. The histograms are for  $n = 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120$ . As  $n$  increases, the distribution of non-zero elements shifts to the right, indicating that more elements in the vector  $x$  are non-zero for larger  $n$ .

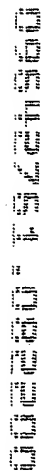


FIG. 7

